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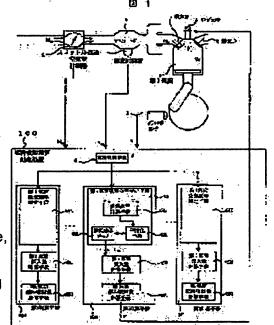
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(54) AIR-FUEL RATIO CONTROL DEVICE OF INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE AND METHOD FOR ESTIMATING INTAKE AIR QUANTITY OF EACH OF CYLINDERS

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To precisely find intake air quantity of each of cylinders even when a driving state of an internal combustion engine is variously changed without forming a map of intake air efficiency for each of the cylinders for each of engines.

SOLUTION: An air-fuel ratio is controlled by measuring density of gas in a manifold, measuring quantity of air passing through a throttle, measuring an angle of a crank of the internal combustion engine, discriminating a cylinder in an air intake stroke in accordance with the crank angle, calling a computing means to correspond to the cylinder in the air intake stroke, assuming air intake efficiency by the



computing means, computing the air quantity flowing into the cylinder in accordance with the air intake efficiency and the above sensor data and calculating fuel injection quantity to the cylinder in accordance with the air quantity.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the air-fuel ratio control system of the internal combustion engine which controls the ratio of the fuel injected by the amount and gas column of the air which is equipped with the Taki cylinder and inhaled by each gas column Have the injector which injects the fuel which it had for every gas column, and the gas column which exists like an inhalation-of-air line based on a crank angle is identified. The count program corresponding to the gas column which exists like an inhalation-of-air line out of the count program which it had for every gas column is called. The air-fuel ratio control system of the internal combustion engine characterized by having the fuel-injection processing unit which calculates the fuel oil consumption to the injector of each gas column corresponding to the inspired air volume for every gas column which presumed inhalation-of-air dispersion for every gas column, and specified and this presumed the inspired air volume for every gas column.

[Claim 2] In the air-fuel ratio control system of the internal combustion engine which controls the ratio of the fuel injected by the amount and gas column of the air which is equipped with the Taki cylinder and inhaled by each gas column The inflow air content measuring instrument which measures the air content which passes a throttle, and the air density measuring instrument which measures the consistency of the air in an internal combustion engine's suction manifold, The crank angle sensor which measures an internal combustion engine's crank angle, and the injector which injects the fuel which it had for every gas column, Identify the gas column which exists like an inhalation-of-air line based on a crank angle, and the count program corresponding to the gas column which exists like an inhalation-of-air line out of the count program which it had for every gas column is called. Based on the consistency and crank angle of air in the air content which passes a throttle, and a suction manifold, presume the inhalation-of-air property for every gas column, and estimate is calculated. And the air-fuel ratio control system of the internal combustion engine characterized by having the fuel-injection processing unit which calculates the fuel oil consumption to the injector of each gas column corresponding to this estimate.

[Claim 3] It is the air-fuel ratio control system of the internal combustion engine characterized by said inhalation-of-air property being the inspired air volume or inhalation-of-air effectiveness for every gas column in claim 2.

[Claim 4] The air-fuel ratio control system characterized by calculating the rate of the loss at the time of air being incorporated by each gas column in the fuel-injection control unit of claim 2 based on the air content which passes a throttle, the consistency of the air in a suction manifold, and the rate of a crank angle for every gas column, calculating the air content incorporated by this gas column from the rate of this loss, the consistency of the air in a manifold, and the rate of a crank angle, and calculating the fuel oil consumption to this gas column.

[Claim 5] The air content which passes a throttle in the fuel-injection control unit of claim 2, and the consistency of the air in a suction manifold, The rate of the loss at the time of air being incorporated by each gas column based on the rate of a crank angle is calculated for every gas column. The correction factor which expresses dispersion for every gas column with breaking by common inhalation-of-air effectiveness which prepared the rate of this loss in common with all gas columns is calculated. The air-fuel ratio control system which graduated the correction factor and was characterized by calculating the rate of the loss which amended the graduated correction factor about

each gas column by hanging on common inhalation-of-air effectiveness by taking a weighted average with the last correction factor of this gas column.

[Claim 6] The air content used in claim 2 since it was filled up with a manifold from change of the consistency of the gas of a manifold is calculated. The theoretical inflow air content to the gas column at the time of setting loss of gaseous flow to 0 from the consistency of the gas in a manifold and a crank angle rate is calculated. The air-fuel ratio control system of the internal combustion engine characterized by subtracting the air content used since it was filled up with a manifold from the air content which passed the throttle, calculating inhalation-of-air effectiveness by breaking the result by the theoretical inflow air content, taking the last inhalation-of-air effectiveness and a weighted average, and graduating inhalation-of-air effectiveness.

[Claim 7] The air content used in claim 3 since it was filled up with a manifold from change of the consistency of the gas of a manifold is calculated. The theoretical inflow air content to the gas column at the time of setting loss of gaseous flow to 0 from the consistency of the gas in a manifold and a crank angle rate is calculated. The air content used since it was filled up with a manifold from the air content which passed the throttle is subtracted. By multiplying common inhalation-of-air effectiveness by the correction factor which graduated the correction factor and was graduated by calculating a correction factor by breaking the result by the product of common inhalation-of-air effectiveness common to a theoretical inflow air content and each gas column, and taking the last correction factor and a weighted average The air-fuel ratio control system characterized by calculating the inhalation-of-air effectiveness amended about each gas column.

[Claim 8] It is the air-fuel ratio control system of the internal combustion engine characterized by said fuel-injection processing unit calculating fuel oil consumption in claim 2 using this fuel-oil-consumption map including a fuel-oil-consumption map.

[Claim 9] It is the air-fuel ratio control system of the internal combustion engine characterized by constituting from a pressure sensor with which said inflow air density measuring instrument was arranged in the manifold in claim 2, and a temperature sensor.

[Claim 10] It is the air-fuel ratio control system of the internal combustion engine characterized by consisting of opening sensors which measure the opening of the pressure sensor and temperature sensor with which said inflow air density measuring instrument was arranged in the manifold in claim 2, and a throttle.

[Claim 11] It is the air-fuel ratio control system of the internal combustion engine characterized by constituting said inflow air density measuring instrument from a heat ray type air meter in claim 2. [Claim 12] The throttle passage air content Mth is measured in the inflow inspired-air-volume presumption approach for every gas column of the internal combustion engine having the Taki cylinder. Augend **Pm of the consistency Pm of the gas in a manifold and a consistency is calculated. Augend **Mm of the gas in a manifold is calculated by applying the volume Md of a manifold (volume of the field divided by the throttle and the inlet valve) to this augend **Pm. Calculate a crank angle rate by measuring a crank angle and differentiating this, and the inhalation-of-air effectiveness q is calculated by q= (Mth-**Mm) / Md by the following formula. The inflow inspired-air-volume presumption approach for every gas column characterized by calculating Mc=Pmx(omega/4pi) xVcxq=Mdxq (1/C being the volume of a gas column here), and calculating the inspired air volume to each gas column by the following formula.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

F00011

[Field of the Invention] It is related with the Air Fuel Ratio Control technique which controls the ratio of the fuel injected by the amount and gas column of the air inhaled by the gas column for reduction of improvement in an internal combustion engine's fuel consumption, or the harmful matter in exhaust gas. It is related with the technique which especially cancels dispersion in the airfuel ratio according to gas column by this invention.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Although fuel oil consumption is calculated and controlled, or there is the approach of controlling fuel oil consumption so that the air content inhaled by the gas column may be measured, an air-fuel ratio may be measured from exhaust air based on this and this may be maintained at desired value in order to control an internal combustion engine's air-fuel ratio Until now as the metering device of an air content inhaled by an internal combustion engine's gas column, or a metering device of an air-fuel ratio The thing using the pressure sensor attached in the manifold represented by JP,7-42600,A, The air-fuel ratio sensor was attached in exhaust air system piping represented by the thing using the heat ray type air meter attached in inhalation-of-air system piping represented by JP,9-166464,A, and JP,7-133738,A, and there were some which are fed back so that the air-fuel ratio of exhaust air may be maintained at desired value.

[0003] Generally, the air content Mc incorporated by the gas column is proportional to the pressure Pm of a manifold, and the rotational frequency N of a crank, and it is known widely that it can approximate by Mc=Pm*N*eta*Vc/R*Tm. However, they are the volume Vc of a gas column, a gas constant R, and the temperature Tm of the gas in a manifold. Although eta is called inhalation-of-air effectiveness (called a charging efficiency, volumetric efficiency, etc. depending on reference) and the loss of an inflow in a gas column arises by the timing of closing motion of the configuration of the inlet port of a manifold and a gas column, or the inlet valve of a gas column inlet port, it is the value what% of air is incorporated by the gas column, as a result of the loss. Since it changes with the pressure Pm of a manifold, and the rotational frequencies N of a crank a little, eta is expressed as a map of Pm or N.

[0004] In JP,7-42600,A, the approach of the so-called speed density is adopted. By this approach, the map of the inhalation-of-air effectiveness as a function of an engine rotational speed and the pressure of a suction manifold was prepared in advance, at the time of operation, an engine rotational speed and the pressure of a manifold were measured and inspired air volume was calculated based on the inhalation-of-air effectiveness which searches a map and is acquired from an engine rotational speed and the pressure of a manifold, the engine speed observed, and the inhalation-of-air manifold-pressure force. Even if operational status changes by searching with this method from a map the inhalation-of-air effectiveness which changes with an internal combustion engine's operational status, it enables it to calculate the inhalation air content to a right gas column.

[0005] In JP,9-166464,A, the inflow air content to a gas column is measured with the heat ray type air meter. This method arranges a heat ray type air meter to the inhalation-of-air inflow path of the gas column upstream, and measures the air content to which air passes through the cross section where the heat ray type air meter was arranged. By this method, since the absolute magnitude of passage air is calculated directly, there is a merit that the map of inhalation-of-air effectiveness is not

needed.

[0006] An air content is not measured, but an air-fuel ratio is measured, and fuel oil consumption is controlled by JP,7-133738,A to maintain this at desired value. By this method, one broader-based air-fuel ratio sensor will be arranged in the exhaust air system set section, the rotation of an exhaust air gas column and delay after being exhausted from a gas column until it affects an air-fuel ratio sensor will be modeled, and the air-fuel ratio for every gas column will be presumed by the observer. By this method, the air-fuel ratio according to gas column which was not taken into consideration is measured in two well-known examples of point **.

[0007] Moreover, JP,9-22884,A, No. 126006 [nine to], and No. 6460 [11 to] are just going to make reference about an inhalation air content.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] It is said that the air content included in an internal combustion engine's gas column varies about 5% to about 10% for every gas column. For this reason, in having injected the fuel of the same amount as all gas columns, air-fuel ratios differ for every gas column, in the gas column injected from the target air-fuel ratio in the fuel, there is a problem that harmful matter, such as a hydrocarbon in exhaust gas, increases in number, and there is a problem that the rate of nitrogen oxide increases or nonuniformity produces a fuel to torque in the gas column injected fewer than a target air-fuel ratio. [many]

[0009] The average of the inhalation-of-air effectiveness at the time of air flowing into all gas columns from a manifold is held as a map of inhalation-of-air effectiveness, and if the pressure of a manifold is fixed and it is in the approach which injected the fuel of the same amount as all gas columns, dispersion will arise in the air-fuel ratio for every gas column.

[0010] Although the air content which flows into a suction manifold is calculated correctly, if it is in the approach which is not taken into consideration about the rate that the air which flowed into the manifold is distributed to each gas column, since it thinks as that to which air is distributed at same rate as all gas columns, dispersion for every gas column of an air-fuel ratio arises.

[0011] The air-fuel ratio of air which burned and reached the exhaust pipe through the exhaust air process will be measured, and control of the combustion injection quantity will be overdue by internal combustion engine 2 rotation by the approach to which observe and begin for the rate of a fuel to have fallen by the air-fuel ratio sensor of an exhaust pipe, and the rate of a fuel is made to increase in order to keep this constant.

[0012] In this invention, before burning, the air content inhaled by each gas column is presumed, a fuel is injected corresponding to dispersion in distribution of the air of every gas column, and it aims at controlling dispersion in the air-fuel ratio for every gas column, and realizing highly precise Air Fuel Ratio Control with sufficient responsibility.

[0013]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention is equipped with the injector which injects the fuel which it had for every gas column, identifies the gas column which exists like an inhalation-of-air line based on a crank angle, calls the count program corresponding to the gas column which exists like an inhalation-of-air line out of the count program which it had for every gas column, and was equipped with the fuel-injection processing unit which calculates the fuel oil consumption to the injector of each gas column corresponding to the inspired air volume for every gas column which presumed and this presumed inhalation-of-air dispersion for every gas column.

[0014] This invention specifically offers the equipment hung up over a degree.

[0015] In the air-fuel ratio control system of the internal combustion engine which controls the ratio of the fuel injected by the amount and gas column of the air which this invention is equipped with the Taki cylinder and inhaled by each gas column The inflow air content measuring instrument which measures the air content which passes a throttle, and the inflow air density measuring instrument which measures the consistency of the air in an internal combustion engine's suction manifold, The crank angle sensor which measures an internal combustion engine's crank angle, and the injector which injects the fuel which it had for every gas column, Identify the gas column which exists like an inhalation-of-air line based on a crank angle, and the count program corresponding to the gas column which exists like an inhalation-of-air line out of the count program which it had for every gas column is called. Based on the consistency and crank angle of air in the air content which

passes a throttle, and a suction manifold, presume the inhalation-of-air property for every gas column, and estimate is calculated. And the air-fuel ratio control system of the internal combustion engine having the fuel-injection processing unit which calculates the fuel oil consumption to the injector of each gas column corresponding to this estimate is offered.

[0016] Said inhalation-of-air property is the inspired air volume or inhalation-of-air effectiveness for every gas column.

[0017] In the inflow inspired-air-volume presumption approach for every gas column of an internal combustion engine that this invention was equipped with the Taki cylinder Measure the throttle passage air content Mth and augend **Pm of the consistency Pm of the gas in a manifold and a consistency is calculated. Augend **Mm of the gas in a manifold is calculated by applying the volume Md of a manifold (volume of the field divided by the throttle and the inlet valve) to this augend **Pm. Calculate a crank angle rate by measuring a crank angle and differentiating this, and the inhalation-of-air effectiveness q is calculated by q= (Mth-**Mm) / Md by the following formula. The inflow inspired-air-volume presumption approach for every gas column of calculating Mc=Pmx (omega/4pi) xVcxq=Mdxq (1/C being the volume of a gas column here), and calculating the inspired air volume to each gas column by the following formula is offered.

[0018] The approach of equalizing inspired-air-volume dispersion for every gas column, and controlling dispersion in the air-fuel ratio for every gas column by inflow inspired-air-volume presumption for every gas column is offered.

[Embodiment of the Invention] Air Fuel Ratio Control>> based on inhalation-of-air effectiveness presumption classified by gestalt 1:gas column of <<invention implementation The configuration of this invention is explained using drawing 1.

[0020] The air incorporated from an internal combustion engine's outside passes a throttle, and is incorporated by the manifold 9. By adjusting the amount of the air passed according to the aperture condition of a throttle, the torque generated from an internal combustion engine can be adjusted. [0021] The air which passed the throttle fills a manifold 9, passes the tee of a manifold 9, and is incorporated in a gas column 5. An inlet valve 7 is between the tee of a manifold 9, and a gas column 5, this is interlocked with whenever [crank angle] and operates, when there is this gas column 5 like an inhalation-of-air line, it opens, and the air of a manifold 9 is incorporated by this gas column 5. [0022] In this way, in order to measure the amount Mc of the air incorporated by the gas column 5, the throttle passage air content measuring instrument 2, the consistency measuring instrument 1 which measures the consistency of the air in a manifold in the set section of a manifold 9, and the crank angle sensor 3 are attached.

[0023] The gas column distinction means 6 with which the fuel-injection processing unit 100 was equipped distinguishes the gas column which exists like an inhalation-of-air line based on crank angle theta. The thing corresponding to the gas column distinguished when count means 601-60I (however, I the number of gas columns) to have calculated the air content Mc which flowed into the gas column 5 (the i-th cylinder), and to calculate the fuel oil consumption Fi to this gas column 5 based on this air content Mc were prepared for every gas column and it was like the inhalation-of-air line with the gas column distinction means 6 is called.

[0024] In called count means 60i, the inhalation air content Mc from the crank rotational speed omega which presumes inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai (number of the gas column which takes the value of i1-I) of this gas column 5, differentiates the output of presumed inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai, consistency rhom of the manifold measured by the consistency measuring instrument 1, and the crank angle sensor 3, and is obtained to a gas column 5 is calculated. [0025] The amount Md of the air which will flow into a gas column 5 if the ideal case where there is no loss of flow is considered in case air is inhaled by the gas column 5 from a manifold 9 sets the volume of a gas column 5 to Vc, and is [0026].

[0027] The amount Mc of the air which actually flows into a gas column 5 using the rate (this is inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai) which flows into a gas column as a result of a loss since the loss of flow occurs in fact by the configuration of a manifold tee or a gas column inlet port and the timing

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of closing motion of an inlet valve 7 although come out and given is [0028]. [Equation 2] Mc = \rho m \times (\omega / 4 \pi) \times Vc \times \eta i = Md \times \eta i
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[0029] It is come out and calculated. Since inhalation-of-air effectiveness has dispersion for every gas column, precise control of an air-fuel ratio is attained by being calculated for every gas column. [Count of inhalation-of-air effectiveness] explains later an example of the approach of count of inhalation-of-air effectiveness.

[0030] In this way, when the inhalation air content Mc to this gas column 5 is calculated, it is the fuel oil consumption Fi from this and the target air-fuel ratio lambda to this gas column [0031] [Equation 3] $Fi = Mc / \lambda$

 [0032] It calculates more. The injection quantity Fi calculated when becoming the timing which should judge the fuel-injection timing of this gas column 5, and should be injected from crank angle theta is injected from an injector 4.

[0033] Drawing 2 summarized this operations sequence as a step Fig. First, the air content Mth which passes a throttle is measured (step 201), consistency rhom of the gas in a manifold is measured (step 202), and crank angle theta is measured (step 203). Based on this crank angle theta, it is distinguished whether 5 [cylinder/i-th] is an inhalation-of-air line (step 204). If 5 [cylinder/i-th] is an inhalation-of-air line, i-th count means 60i will be called (step 205), and cylinder [i-th] inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai of 5 will be calculated based on the crank angle rate omega which differentiates the i-th cylinder inhalation-of-air effectiveness presumption means 61i-61I, the throttle passage air content Mth, manifold bashful volume density rhom, and crank angle theta, and is obtained (step 206). This inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai, vapor density rhom in a manifold 9, and 62i-62I (step 207) by which the i-th cylinder of the inhalation air content Mc of 5 is calculated from the crank angle rate omega based on several 2. 63i-63I (step 208) which will calculate the fuel oil consumption Fi to this gas column by several 3 based on this and the target air-fuel ratio lambda if the inhalation air content Mc to this gas column 5 is calculated. If crank angle theta is set to include-angle thetai which injects a fuel in this gas column 5 (step 209,210), the i-th injector 4 will inject the fuel of the calculated amount (step 211).

[0034] Thus, by establishing the count means 601-60I for every gas column, calculating the inhalation air content to a gas column by being based on the inhalation-of-air effectiveness for every gas column being calculated, and calculating the fuel oil consumption to a gas column, it is adapted for dispersion in the inhalation-of-air effectiveness in a gas column, and precise control of an air-fuel ratio is attained.

[0035] Since the air contents Mc which flow into a gas column 5 from a manifold 9 differ even if the crank rotational speed omega is the same as consistency rhom in a manifold 9, when it is charging-stroke initiation when inhalation-of-air effectiveness differs for every [count of inhalation-of-air effectiveness] gas column, the throttle passage air content Mth depending on change of consistency rhom of the air in a manifold 9, as a result throttle vertical Nagare's consistency difference is different. Then, the air content Mth which passes a throttle and 64i which computes inhalation-of-air effectiveness from consistency rhom of a manifold 9. When 5 [cylinder/i-th] is like [inhalation-of-air line] and augend deltaMm of the air flow rate Mth which passes a throttle, and the air content in a manifold 9 is used, the air content Mci which flows into 5 the i-th cylinder from drawing 3 is [0036].

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[Equation 4]
Mci = Mth - \Delta Mm
[0037]
[Equation 5]
\Delta Mm = Vc \times \Delta \rho m
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[0038] Be alike is calculated. From this and several 2, cylinder [i-th] inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai is [0039].

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[Equation 6]

\eta i = (Mth - \Delta Mm) / Md
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[0040] It can come out and calculate. This denominator will be [0041] if this will be called the ideal inflow Md, since it is inflow when inhalation-of-air effectiveness is ideal at 1. [Equation 7]

第i気筒の吸気効率=スロットル通過空気量-マニフォールド充填空気量 理想流入量

[0042] It becomes.

[0043] By the way, it is known that the detection precision of the throttle passage air content Mth is not so good. Although inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai is dependent on vapor density rhom in an internal combustion engine's operational status, especially a manifold 9, and the crank rotational speed omega, since the change is loose, it is what (65i) inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai called for by several 6 is graduated for, and can raise the precision of inhalation-of-air effectiveness presumption. Graduated inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai is memorized to inhalation-of-air effectiveness memory 66i.

[0044] The computational procedure of inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai is explained using drawing 4.

[0045] First, the throttle passage air content Mth is measured (step 401). Next, it asks for consistency rhom of the gas in a manifold 9 with the densitometry means 1, and augend deltaMm of the gas in a manifold 9 is calculated by applying the volume (volume of the field divided by the throttle and the inlet valve 7) of a manifold 9 to this augend deltarhom (step 402).

[0046] Crank angle theta is measured, the crank angle rate omega is calculated by differentiating this, and the ideal inflow Md to a gas column i is calculated by the-one number from consistency rhom of the gas in this and a manifold 9 next (step 403). Based on several 6, inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai is calculated based on these count results (step 404).

[0047] Inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai is graduated by taking the weighted average of inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai which read inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai when this gas column 5 suits like an inhalation-of-air line last time from inhalation-of-air effectiveness memory 66i (step 405), and asked for it last time, and this inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai (step 406).

[0048] Thus, by asking for inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai, it is adapted for dispersion for every gas column, and the inhalation-of-air effectiveness for every gas column can be searched for with a sufficient precision.

[0049] Using as a concrete sensor for measuring the consistency of [measurement of consistency] gas combining a pressure sensor and a temperature sensor is mentioned as an example. From the definition of a consistency, and a gaseous equation of state, it is [0050].

[Equation 8] $\rho = n / V = P / RT$

[0051] It comes out, and since it is, a consistency rho is called for by breaking the gaseous pressure P by temperature T, and amending a unit with a gas constant R. If a pressure sensor 11 and a temperature sensor 12 are arranged in the set section of a manifold 9 and it calculates according to several 8 within the count means 60 as shown in <u>drawing 5</u> in order to measure the consistency of a manifold 9 like this example, consistency rhom of the gas in a manifold 9 will be called for. [0052] An example of the configuration of the concrete sensor for calculating the air content Mth which passes the [measurement 1 of throttle passage air content] throttle is shown in <u>drawing 6</u>. The air content Mth which passes a throttle is decided by throttle vertical Nagare's pressures Pa and Pm, temperature Ta and Tm, and the throttle opening alpha. The way of asking is [0053]. [Equation 9]

$$M_{t} = C_{t} A_{t} (1 - \cos \alpha) \frac{P_{a}}{\sqrt{RT_{a}}} \sqrt{\frac{2k}{k-1}} \sqrt{(\frac{P_{m}}{P_{a}})^{\frac{2}{k}} - (\frac{P_{m}}{P_{a}})^{\frac{k+1}{k}}}$$

[0054] It comes out and a certain thing is introduced with the book of hydrodynamics (for example, Kazuyasu Matsuo work "compressible-fluid dynamics", p.). 64). As for a throttle opening sensor and 14, 13 is [a pressure sensor and 15] temperature sensors here.

[0055] Therefore, if the procedure of calculating the air content Mth which passes a throttle using the

sensor of a configuration as shown in <u>drawing 6</u> is explained using <u>drawing 7</u> The outside atmospheric pressure Pa is measured with the pressure sensor 14 arranged on the throttle upstream (step 701). Manifold-pressure Pm is measured with the pressure sensor 11 arranged on the throttle lower stream of a river (step 702). Outside air temperature Ta is measured with the temperature sensor 15 arranged on the throttle upstream (step 703). The manifold temperature Tm is measured with the temperature sensor 12 arranged on the throttle lower stream of a river (step 704). What is necessary is to measure the throttle opening alpha by the throttle opening sensor 13 (step 705), and just to calculate the SURUTTORU passage air content Mth using several 9 within the count means 60 (step 706).

[0056] There is an approach using a heat ray type air meter as other approaches of measuring the [measurement 2 of throttle passage air content] throttle passage air content Mth. Although the heat ray type air meter is described by JP,9-166464,A etc., in case a gas passes through the cross section where the heat ray was allotted, a gaseous flow rate will be measured with the heating value taken from a heat ray. In the example of this invention, as shown in <u>drawing 8</u>, the heat ray type air meter 16 is arranged for the upstream of a throttle, and the throttle passage air content Mth is measured by reading this measurement data with the count means 60.

[0057] By establishing such a densitometry means 1 and the throttle passage air content measurement means 2, establishing the count means 601-60I for every gas column, calculating the inhalation air content Mc to a gas column by being based on the inhalation-of-air effectiveness for every gas column being calculated, and calculating the fuel oil consumption to a gas column, it is adapted for dispersion in the inhalation-of-air effectiveness in a gas column, and precise control of an air-fuel ratio is attained.

[0058] gestalt 2: of <<invention implementation -- Air Fuel Ratio Control>> using a dispersion correction factor the whole gas column -- inhalation-of-air effectiveness changes with an internal combustion engine's operational status gently. Although the inhalation-of-air effectiveness acquired from current measurement data was graduated by taking the past inhalation-of-air effectiveness and a weighted average and improvement in precision was aimed at in [count of inhalation-of-air effectiveness], it is also possible that the load over a current value and the past value applies, and change of inhalation-of-air effectiveness cannot be followed depending on the direction. [0059] If it is the internal combustion engine of the same class, it will be thought that there are not so a difference in the configuration of the function of the inhalation-of-air effectiveness by the individual and a difference in the configuration of the function of the inhalation-of-air effectiveness in a gas column. When common inhalation-of-air effectiveness which shows the inhalation-of-air effectiveness of the 1st cylinder, the inhalation-of-air effectiveness of the 2nd cylinder, and the average inhalation-of-air effectiveness of all gas columns is graph-ized as a function of the consistency of the gas in a manifold, the correction factor which became, for example like drawing 9 (a), and broke the inhalation-of-air effectiveness of each gas column by common inhalation-of-air effectiveness is 1.0 like drawing 9 (b). It is thought that it becomes a neighboring gently-sloping function. Then, the dynamic part which changes according to an internal combustion engine's operational status prepares a common inhalation-of-air effectiveness map in advance. By presuming the part of the scale parameter which changes by every individual of every gas column and an internal combustion engine as a correction factor, and multiplying a common inhalation-of-air effectiveness map and the correction factor for every gas column The inhalation-of-air effectiveness presumption means which follows change of the inhalation-of-air effectiveness by change of an internal combustion engine's operational status, and can respond also to dispersion in every gas column and the inhalation-of-air effectiveness for every internal combustion engine individual is described.

[0060] A configuration is shown in <u>drawing 10</u>. The same number is given to the same configuration as <u>drawing 1</u>, and explanation is not repeated. Compared with the air-fuel ratio control system shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, the inhalation-of-air effectiveness map 21 common to all gas columns is newly prepared, and, moreover, the inhalation-of-air effectiveness presumption means 611-61I corresponding to each gas column differ.

[0061] Correction factor count means 67i inhalation-of-air effectiveness presumption means 61i of 5 presumes the i-th cylinder of a correction factor Ci to be from the throttle passage air content Mth,

the consistency Mth of the air of a manifold 9, and the crank angle rate omega, Correction factor memory 69i which memorizes the correction factor Ci when this gas column 5 suits like an inhalation-of-air line last time, and memorizes the result of having taken the weighted average with the correction factor Ci newly called for from measurement data this time, It consists of inhalation-of-air effectiveness amendment means 68i which calculates amendment inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai which had the difference for every gas column amended from smoothing means 65i which calculates this weighted average, and the called-for correction factor Ci and the inhalation-of-air effectiveness eta 0 read from the inhalation-of-air effectiveness map 21.

[0062] Since parts other than the inhalation-of-air effectiveness presumption means 611 - 61I are completely the same as that of the thing of <u>drawing 1</u> among the air-fuel ratio control systems of <u>drawing 10</u>, actuation of inhalation-of-air effectiveness presumption means 61i is explained here. [0063] If inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai is considered as product eta i=eta 0xCi of the component eta 0 which is common to all gas columns and changes with an internal combustion engine's operational status, and the component Ci of the scale factor by dispersion for every gas column, it will be [0064] from several 6.

[Equation 10] $Ci = (Mth - \Delta Mm) / Md \times \eta i$

[0065] The component which changes with operational status is removed by breaking a next door and the several 6 right-hand side by the common inhalation-of-air effectiveness et a 0 read from the inhalation-of-air effectiveness map 21, and the correction factor Ci which takes an almost fixed value for every gas column is obtained.

[0066] Inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai by which dispersion for every gas column was amended is obtained by reading and applying the common inhalation-of-air effectiveness eta 0 according to operational status from the inhalation-of-air effectiveness map 21, after graduating this.

[0067] The presumed procedure of inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai in this inhalation-of-air effectiveness presumption means 61i is explained using the step Fig. of <u>drawing 11</u>.

[0068] The throttle passage air content Mth is measured first (step 1101). Next, augend deltaMm of the gas in a manifold 9 is calculated from consistency rhom of the gas in the manifold 9 measured from the densitometry means 1 (step 1102).

[0069] From consistency rhom of the gas in the crank angle rate omega and a manifold 9, the ideal inflow Md to a gas column i is calculated by the-one number (step 1103), and the common inhalation-of-air effectiveness eta 0 is read from the inhalation-of-air effectiveness map 21 next according to an internal combustion engine's operational status (step 1104). Based on several 10, a correction factor Ci is calculated based on these count results (step 1105).

[0070] A correction factor Ci is graduated by taking the weighted average of the correction factor Ci which read the correction factor Ci when this gas column suits like an inhalation-of-air line last time from the correction factor memory 21 (step 1106), and asked for it last time, and this correction factor Ci (step 1107).

[0071] Multiplying-by this correction factor Ci-common inhalation-of-air effectiveness et a 0 inhalation-of-air effectiveness et ai is called for (step 1108).

[0072] Thus, inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai is divided into the common inhalation-of-air effectiveness eta 0 which changes depending on an internal combustion engine's operational status, and the correction factor Ci depending on a gas column, and is considered, the common inhalation-of-air effectiveness eta 0 prepares the map in advance, by presuming at the time of operation, the precision of a correction factor Ci is good, moreover, change of the inhalation-of-air effectiveness by change of an internal combustion engine's operational status can be followed quickly, and it can ask it for different inhalation-of-air effectiveness for every gas column.

[0073] gestalt 3: of <<invention implementation -- Air Fuel Ratio Control>> which prepares a fuel-oil-consumption map for every gas column -- although inhalation-of-air effectiveness presumed and the combustion injection quantity calculated based on this inhalation-of-air effectiveness in gestalt 1>> of <<invention implementation, operating an internal combustion engine, the air-fuel ratio control system of preparing sensor data and the map of the relation of fuel oil consumption for every gas column, controlling the fuel oil consumption for every gas column by searching this map, and controlling an air-fuel ratio to a precision the whole gas column is also considered. I hear that the

thing of the count engine performance in which a count means to carry in an air-fuel ratio control system is low can also realize highly precise Air Fuel Ratio Control according to gas column, and it has the merit of such equipment.

[0074] The configuration of this air-fuel ratio control system is explained using <u>drawing 12</u>. In addition, [creation of a fuel-oil-consumption map] describes the creation approach of a map a back forge fire.

[0075] Compared with the air-fuel ratio control system which shows the configuration of this equipment to drawing 1, the count means 601-60I with which each gas column was equipped differ. These count means 601-60I consist of the fuel-oil-consumption maps 711-71I in which the relation between measurement data and the fuel oil consumption for every gas column is shown, the throttle passage air content Mth and manifold bashful volume density rhom, and fuel-oil-consumption count means 701-70I to read fuel oil consumption from the fuel-oil-consumption maps 711-71I based on the crank angle rate omega, and to send the command of the injection quantity to an injector 4. [0076] Such count means 601-60I are explained using drawing 13 about the operations sequence of the air-fuel ratio control system with which each gas column was equipped.

[0077] First, measurement (step 1201) of an air content Mth which passes a throttle, measurement (step 1202) of consistency rhom of the gas in a manifold, and measurement (step 1203) of crank angle theta are performed. Based on this crank angle theta, it is distinguished whether 5 [cylinder / i-th] is an inhalation-of-air line (step 1204), and if 5 [cylinder / i-th] is an inhalation-of-air line, i-th count means 60i will be called (step 1205).

[0078] If the i-th count means is called, based on the throttle passage air content Mth, manifold bashful volume density rhom, and the crank angle rate omega, fuel-oil-consumption count means 70i will be searching fuel-oil-consumption map 71i, and will calculate the fuel oil consumption Fi to the i-th cylinder (step 1206). If crank angle theta is set to include-angle thetai which injects a fuel in this gas column 5 (steps 1207 and 1208), the i-th injector will inject the fuel of the calculated amount Fi (step 1209).

[0079] Equipment for [creation of fuel-oil-consumption map] fuel-oil-consumption maps 711-71I to create is explained using <u>drawing 14</u>.

[0080] The throttle control unit 1401 which controls the throttle passage air content Mth by controlling the opening of an internal combustion engine's throttle in order to create the fuel-oil-consumption maps 711-71I, The load generator 1402 which adjusts the rotational speed omega of a crank by it being attached in a crank and giving a load, Fuel oil consumption is calculated based on the sensor data from the throttle passage air content instrumentation 2, the manifold-pressure instrumentation 1, and the crank angle sensor 3, and the fuel-oil-consumption map listing device 1403 which records the relation between these sensors data and fuel oil consumption on the fuel-oil-consumption maps 711-71I is used.

[0081] The operations sequence of the fuel-oil-consumption map listing device 1403 is explained using drawing 14.

[0082] First, the fuel-oil-consumption map listing device 1403 sends the load which gives the command value of throttle opening to the throttle control means 1401 at delivery (step 1501) and a crank to the load generating means 1402 (step 1502). An internal combustion engine's operational status is set up by this, and the various throttle flow rates Mth and manifold consistency rhom, and the crank angle rate omega can be realized by it. In this way, the fuel-injection map listing device 1403 reads the throttle passage air content Mth of the internal combustion engine which had operational status set up (step 1503), manifold consistency rhom (step 1504), and crank angle theta (step 1505). The fuel-injection map listing device 1403 distinguishes which gas column there is like an inhalation-of-air line based on read crank angle theta (step 1506). Based on this distinction result, count of inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai of the gas column 5 which exists like an inhalation-of-air line is performed by 1403 in a fuel-injection map listing device (step 1507). The count approach of inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai is the same as that of the above-mentioned [count of inhalationof-air effectiveness]. Following on count of inhalation-of-air effectiveness etai, count (step 1508) of the air content Mc which flowed into this gas column 5, and count Fi (step 1509) of the fuel injected in this gas column 5 are performed. This count approach is the same as that of what was stated by operation gestalt 1>> of <<invention. Based on the calculated fuel oil consumption Fi, the fuel-

injection map listing device 1403 injects a fuel-injection command to the injector 4 of this gas column 5, and delivery and an injector 4 inject a fuel (step 1510). The set of the throttle passage air content Mth at this time, manifold consistency rhom, the crank angle rate omega, and fuel oil consumption Fi is saved for every gas column 1403 in a fuel-oil-consumption map listing device (step 1511). If sufficient quantity of measurement data and the set of the injection quantity are saved, these data will be interpolated, the map for searching fuel oil consumption from the throttle passage air content Mth, manifold consistency rhom, and the crank angle rate omega will be created for every gas column, and this map will be written in the fuel-oil-consumption maps 711-71I in an air-fuel ratio control system (step 1513). If sufficient measurement data and the set of the injection quantity are not saved, it will return to step 1501 and data collection will be performed further. [0083] Thus, count of the fuel oil consumption in operation gestalt 1>> of <<invention is performed by the fuel-oil-consumption map listing device 1403 prepared apart from the air-fuel ratio control system. By controlling fuel oil consumption by searching this map for that result in the case of writing and actual operation on the fuel-oil-consumption maps 711-71I in an air-fuel ratio control system Precise Air Fuel Ratio Control corresponding to dispersion in the inhalation-of-air effectiveness for every gas column becomes possible, pressing down low the count load of the count means 601-60I in an air-fuel ratio control system. [0084]

[Effect of the Invention] It becomes possible to control the air-fuel ratio in a gas column by measuring the inhalation air content to a gas column, and controlling fuel oil consumption, presuming different inhalation-of-air effectiveness for every engine or gas column, to a precision. By this, it can contribute to an improvement of an internal combustion engine's fuel consumption and reduction of the harmful matter in exhaust gas.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Drawing showing an example of the configuration of the operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] Drawing showing an example of the operations sequence of the operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 3] Drawing showing the relation of increase and decrease of the air content in the operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 4] Drawing showing an example of the presumed procedure of the inhalation-of-air effectiveness of the operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 5] Drawing showing an example of the sensor configuration for the densitometry of the operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 6] Drawing showing an example of the sensor configuration for measurement of the throttle passage air content of the operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 7] Drawing showing an example of the computational procedure of the throttle passage air content of the operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 8] Drawing showing other examples of the sensor placement for measurement of the throttle passage air content of the operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 9] Drawing showing an example of drawing showing dispersion in the inhalation-of-air effectiveness for every gas column, and change of the inhalation-of-air effectiveness by operational status.

[Drawing 10] Drawing showing an example of an operation gestalt using the common inhalation-of-air effectiveness map of this invention.

[Drawing 11] Drawing showing an example of the operations sequence of an operation gestalt using the common inhalation-of-air effectiveness map of this invention.

[Drawing 12] Drawing showing an example of the operation gestalt which prepares the inhalation-of-air effectiveness map according to gas column of this invention in advance.

[Drawing 13] Drawing showing an example of the operations sequence of the operation gestalt which prepares the inhalation-of-air effectiveness map according to gas column of this invention in advance.

[Drawing 14] Drawing showing an example of the means for preparing the inhalation-of-air effectiveness map according to gas column of this invention in advance.

[Drawing 15] Drawing showing an example of the procedure which prepares the inhalation-of-air effectiveness map according to gas column of this invention in advance.

[Translation done.]

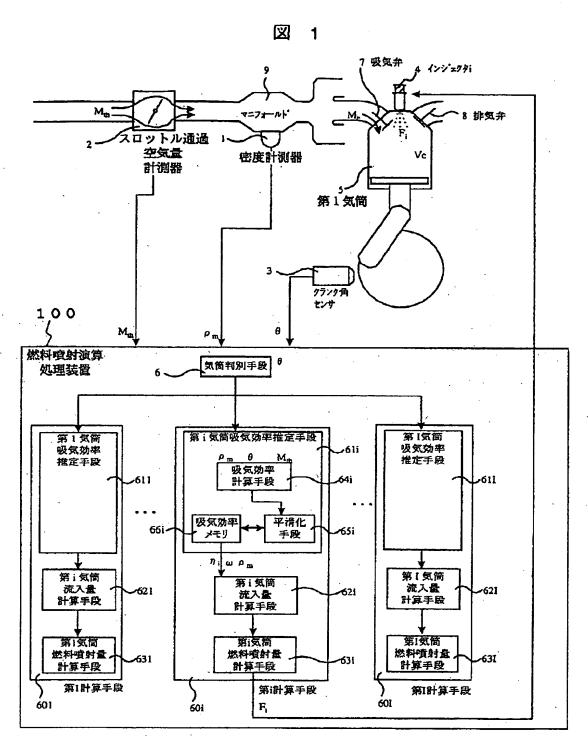
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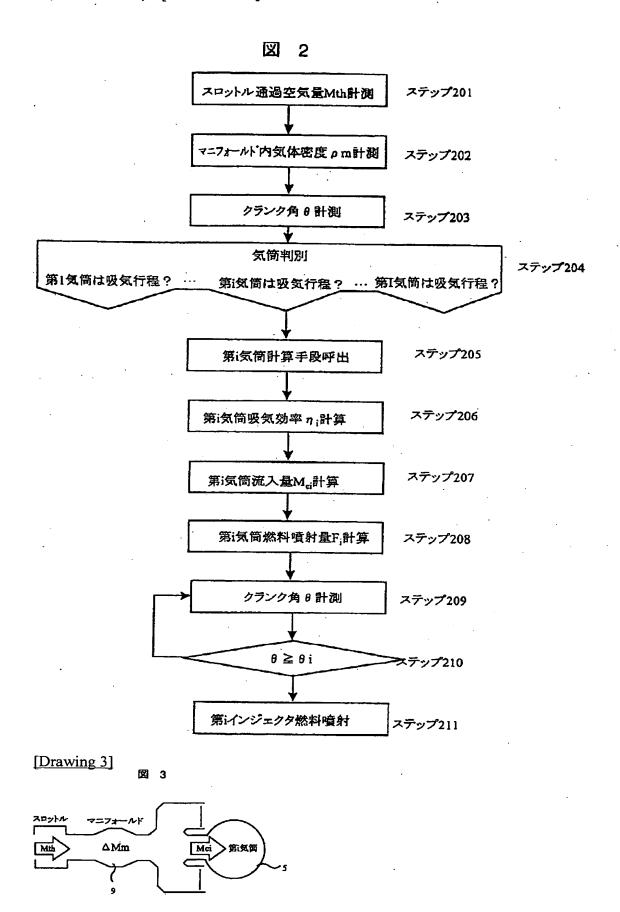
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DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]

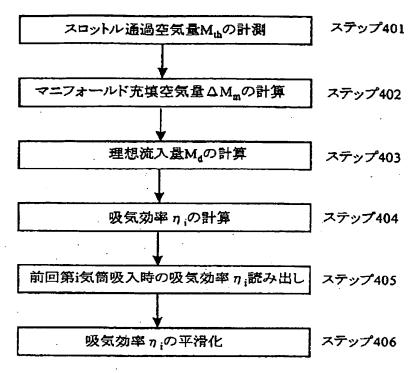


[Drawing 2]

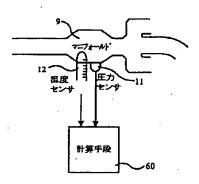


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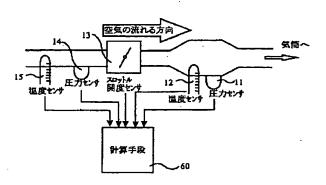
図 4



[Drawing 5] 5



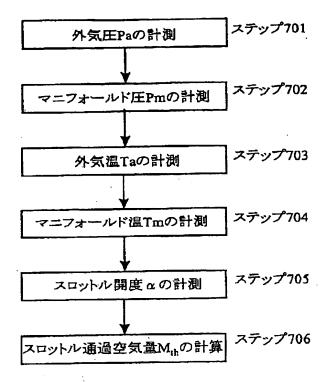
[Drawing 6]



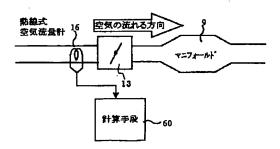
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[Drawing 7]

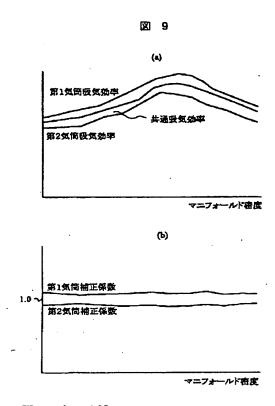
図 7



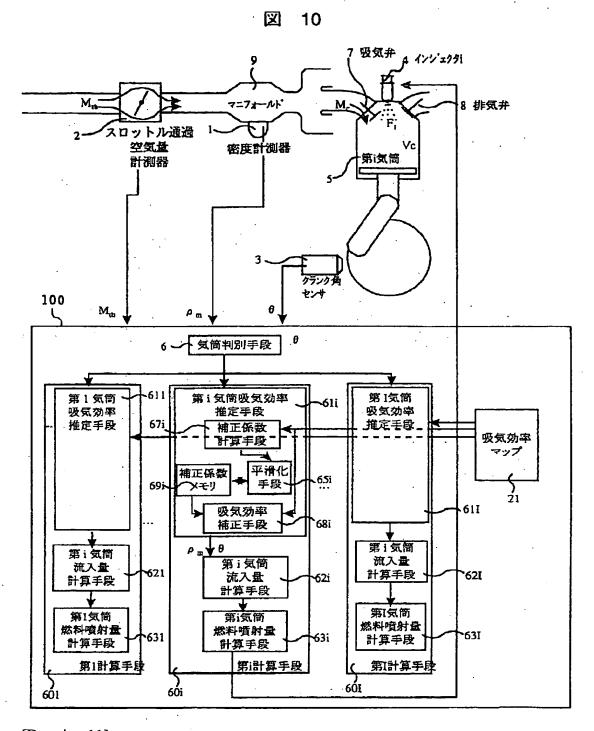
[Drawing 8]



[Drawing 9]

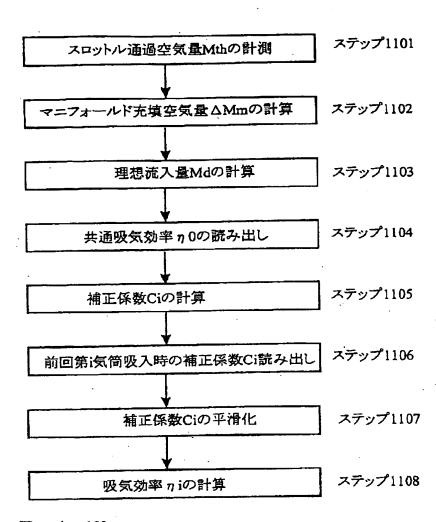


[Drawing 10]



[Drawing 11]

図 11

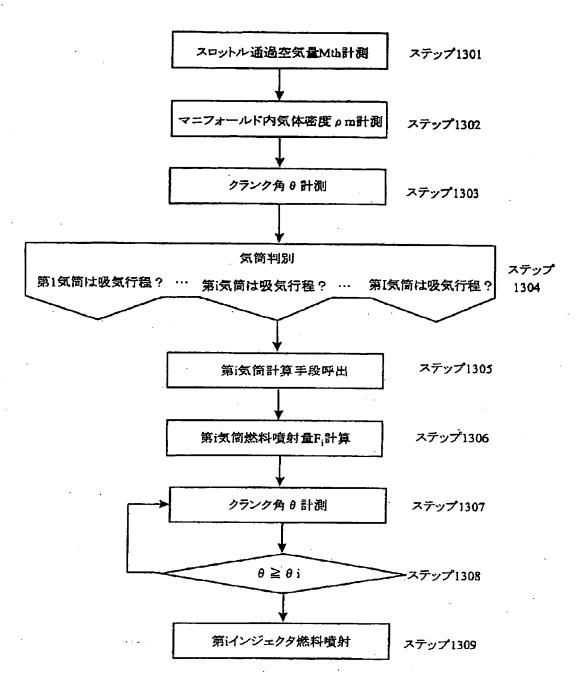


[Drawing 12]

図 12 7 吸気弁 インショクタi M_{th} マニフォールト。 8 排氣弁 スロットル通過 全负量 密度計測器 計測器 第演篇 クランク角 センサ 100 θ ρ 👡 Me 気簡判別手段 第i気筒 燃料噴射量 M_{th} マップ ノ71i ρπ 第i気筒 燃料噴射量 -70i 計算手段 第I計算手段) 601 第:計算手段 第1計算手段 60i 601

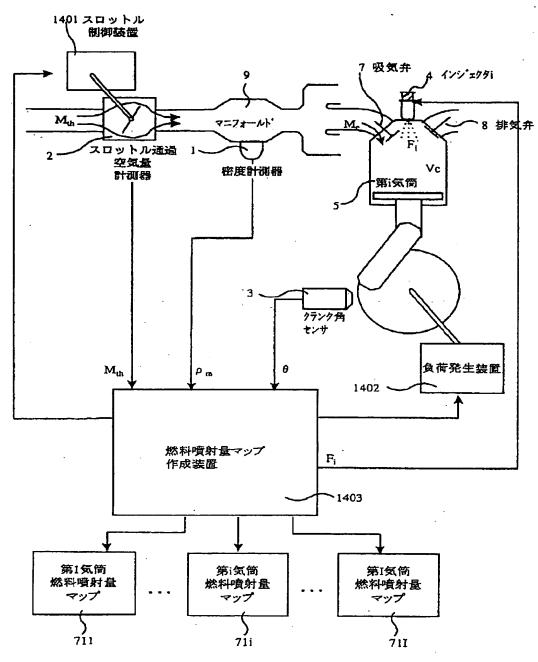
[Drawing 13]

図 13



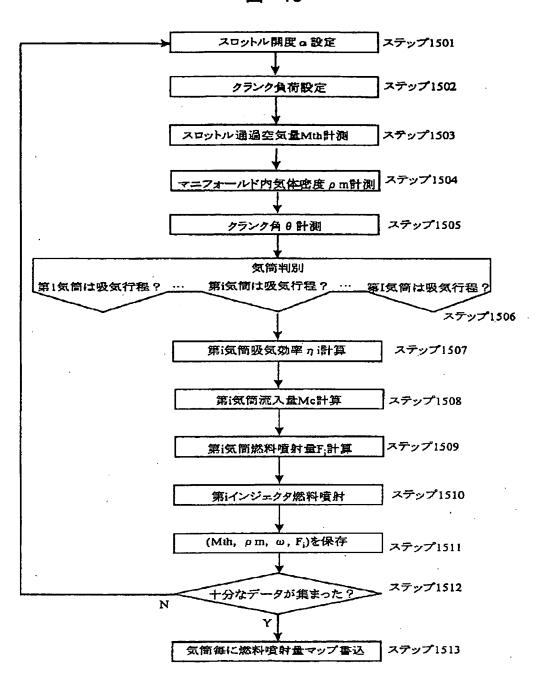
[Drawing 14]

図 14



[Drawing 15]

図 15



[Translation done.]

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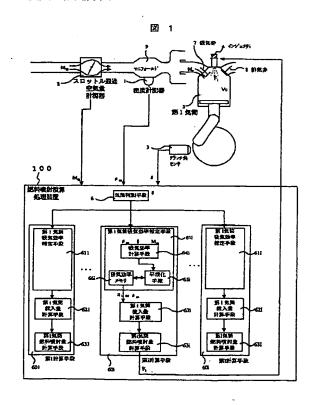
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(54)【発明の名称】 内燃機関の空燃比制御装置および気筒毎流入吸気量推定方法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】エンジン毎、気筒毎に吸気効率のマップを作成 することなく、内燃機関の運転状態が色々と変化しても 気筒毎の吸入空気量を正確に求めること。

【解決手段】マニフォールド内の気体の密度を計測し、 スロットルを通過する空気量を計測し、内燃機関のクラ ンクの角度を計測し、クランク角に基づき吸気行程にあ る気筒を識別し、吸気行程の気筒に対応する計算手段が 呼び出され、該計算手段は、吸気効率を推定し、吸気効 率と上記センサデータに基づき気筒に流入した空気量を 計算し、この空気量に基づき該気筒への燃料噴射量を計 算することで空燃比を制御する。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】多気筒を備え、各気筒に吸入される空気の量と気筒に噴射される燃料の比を制御する内燃機関の空燃比制御装置において、

気筒毎に備えた燃料を噴射するインジェクタを備え、 クランク角に基づき吸気行程にある気筒を識別し、気筒 毎に備えられた計算プログラムの中から吸気行程にある 気筒に対応する計算プログラムを呼び出し、気筒毎の吸 気ばらつきを推定して各気筒毎の吸気量を特定し、かつ 該推定した気筒毎の吸気量に対応して各気筒のインジェ 10 クタへの燃料噴射量を演算する燃料噴射演算処理装置と を備えたことを特徴とする内燃機関の空燃比制御装置。

【請求項2】多気筒を備え、各気筒に吸入される空気の 量と気筒に噴射される燃料の比を制御する内燃機関の空 燃比制御装置において、

スロットルを通過する空気量を計測する流入空気量計測 器と、

内燃機関の吸気マニフォールド内の空気の密度を計測する空気密度計測器と、

内燃機関のクランク角を計測するクランク角センサと、 気筒毎に備えた燃料を噴射するインジェクタと、

クランク角に基づき吸気行程にある気筒を識別し、気筒毎に備えられた計算プログラムの中から吸気行程にある気筒に対応する計算プログラムを呼び出し、スロットルを通過する空気量、吸気マニフォールド内の空気の密度およびクランク角に基づいて気筒毎の吸気特性を推定して推定値を求め、かつ該推定値に対応して各気筒のインジェクタへの燃料噴射量を演算する燃料噴射演算処理装置とを備えたことを特徴とする内燃機関の空燃比制御装置。

【請求項3】請求項2において、

前記吸気特性は、気筒毎の吸気量または吸気効率である ことを特徴とする内燃機関の空燃比制御装置。

【請求項4】請求項2の燃料噴射制御装置において、スロットルを通過する空気量と吸気マニフォールド内の空気の密度と、クランク角の速度とに基づき各気筒に空気が取り込まれる際の損失の割合を気筒毎に計算し、この損失の割合とマニフォールド内の空気の密度とクランク角の速度から該気筒に取込まれる空気量を計算し、該気筒への燃料噴射量を計算することを特徴とした空燃比 40制御装置。

【請求項 5 】請求項 2 の燃料噴射制御装置において、スロットルを通過する空気量と吸気マニフォールド内の空気の密度と、クランク角の速度とに基づき各気筒に空気が取込まれる際の損失の割合を気筒毎に計算し、この増加損失の割合を全気筒に共通して設けた共通吸気効率で割ることで気筒毎のばらつきを表す補正係数を計算し、該ることで気筒の前回の補正係数との加重平均をとることで補正係数を平滑化し、平滑化した補正係数を共通吸気効率に掛クラングけることで各気筒について補正した損失の割合を計算す 50 計算し、

ることを特徴とした空燃比制御装置。

【請求項6】請求項2において、

マニフォールドの気体の密度の変化からマニフォールドを充填するために使われた空気量を計算し、マニフォールド内の気体の密度とクランク角速度とから気体の流れの損失を0とした場合の気筒への理論流入空気量を計算し、スロットルを通過した空気量からマニフォールドを充填するために使われた空気量を引き、その結果を理論流入空気量で割って吸気効率を計算し、前回の吸気効率と加重平均を取って吸気効率を平滑化することを特徴とする内燃機関の空燃比制御装置。

【請求項7】請求項3において、

マニフォールドの気体の密度の変化からマニフォールドを充填するために使われた空気量を計算し、マニフォールド内の気体の密度とクランク角速度とから気体の流れの損失を0とした場合の気筒への理論流入空気量を計算し、スロットルを通過した空気量からマニフォールドを充填するために使われた空気量を引き、その結果を理論流入空気量と各気筒共通の共通吸気効率の積で割ることで補正係数を計算して前回の補正係数と加重平均を取ることで補正係数を平滑化し、平滑化した補正係数を共通吸気効率に掛けることで、各気筒について補正した吸気効率を計算することを特徴とする空燃比制御装置。

【請求項8】請求項2において、

前記燃料噴射演算処理装置は、燃料噴射量マップを含み、該燃料噴射量マップを使用して燃料噴射量を計算することを特徴とする内燃機関の空燃比制御装置。

【請求項9】請求項2において、

前記流入空気密度計測器は、マニフォールドに配設され 30 た圧力センサと温度センサとから構成することを特徴と する内燃機関の空燃比制御装置。

【請求項10】請求項2において、

前記流入空気密度計測器は、マニフォールドに配設された圧力センサと温度センサと、およびスロットルの開度を計る開度センサとから構成されることを特徴とする内 燃機関の空燃比制御装置。

【請求項11】請求項2において、

前記流入空気密度計測器は、熱線式空気流量計で構成することを特徴とする内燃機関の空燃比制御装置。

【請求項12】多気筒を備えた内燃機関の気筒毎の流入 吸気量推定方法において、

スロットル通過空気量Mthを計測し、

マニフォールド内の気体の密度Pmおよび密度の増加量 △Pmを求め、

この増加量△Pmにマニフォールドの容積Md (スロットルと吸気弁とによって仕切られた領域の容積)を掛けることでマニフォールド内の気体の増加量△Mmを計算し、

クランク角を計測してこれを微分してクランク角速度を 計算1... 3

次の式で吸気効率 q を

 $q = (M t h - \triangle M m) / M d$

で計算し、次の式で各気筒への吸気量を

 $Mc = Pm \times (\omega / 4\pi) \times Vc \times q = Md \times q$

(ここで1/Cは気筒の容積)を計算して求めることを 特徴とする気筒毎の流入吸気量推定方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】内燃機関の燃費の向上や排気 ガス内の有害物質の低減のために、気筒に吸入される空 10 気の量と気筒に噴射される燃料の比を制御する空燃比制 御技術に関する。特に本発明では、気筒別の空燃比のば らつきを解消する技術に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】内燃機関の空燃比を制御するには、気筒に吸入される空気量を計測しこれにもとづいて燃料噴射量を計算し制御したり、あるいは、排気から空燃比を計測してこれを目標値に保つように燃料噴射量を制御する方法があるが、これまで、内燃機関の気筒に吸入される空気量の計測装置、あるいは空燃比の計測装置としては、特開平7-42600号に代表されるマニフォールドに取付けた圧力センサを用いるもの、特開平9-166464号に代表される吸気系配管に取付けられた熱線式空気流量計を用いるもの、特開平7-133738号に代表される排気系配管に空燃比センサを取付け、排気の空燃比を目標値に保つようフィードバックするものなどがあった。

【0003】一般に、気筒に取込まれる空気量Mcは、マニフォールドの圧力Pmとクランクの回転数Nに比例

$Mc = Pm*N*_{\eta}*Vc/R*Tm$

で近似できることが、広く知られている。ただし、気筒の容積 V c , 気体定数 R , マニフォールド内の気体の温度 T m である。 n は吸気効率(文献によっては、充填効率,体積効率などと呼ばれることもある)と呼ばれ、マニフォールド・気筒の入口の形状や気筒入口の吸気弁の開閉のタイミングによって、気筒への流入のロスが生じるが、そのロスの結果、何パーセントの空気が気筒に取込まれるかという値である。 n は、マニフォールドの圧力 P m やクランクの回転数 N によって若干変化するので、P m や N のマップとして表される。

【0004】特開平7-42600号では所謂スピードデンシティーという方法を採用している。この方法では、エンジンの回転速度と吸気マニフォールドの圧力の関数としての吸気効率のマップを事前に用意し、運転時には、エンジンの回転速度とマニフォールドの圧力を計測し、エンジンの回転速度とマニフォールドの圧力からマップを検索してえられる吸気効率、観測されるエンジン回転速度、吸気マニフォールド圧力をもとにして吸気量の計算を行っていた。この方式では、内燃機関の運転状態によって変化する吸気効率をマップから検索することで運転

状態が変化しても正しい気筒への吸入空気量を計算できるようにしている。

【0005】特開平9-166464 号では熱線式空気流量計によって気筒への流入空気量を計測している。本方式は、気筒上流の吸気流入通路に熱線式空気流量計を配置し、空気が熱線式空気流量計の配された断面を通過する空気量を計測するものである。本方式では、通過空気の絶対量が直接求められるため、吸気効率のマップがいらないというメリットがある。

【0006】特開平7-133738号では、空気量を計るのではなく、空燃比を計測し、これを目標値に保つように燃料噴射量の制御を行っている。本方式では、排気系集合部に1つの広域空燃比センサを配置し、排気気筒のローテーションと、気筒から排気されてから空燃比センサに影響を及ぼすまでの遅れをモデル化し、気筒毎の空燃比をオブザーバにより推定しようというものである。本方式では、先述の2つの公知例では考慮されてこなかった、気筒別の空燃比を計測している。

【0007】また、吸入空気量について、特開平9-228 20 84号, 9-126006号, 11-6460号が言及するところである。

[0008]

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【発明が解決しようとする課題】内燃機関の気筒に入る空気量は、気筒毎に約5%~約10%程度ばらつくといわれている。このため、全ての気筒に同じ量の燃料を噴射したのでは、気筒毎に空燃比が異なってきて、燃料を目標空燃比より多く噴射された気筒では、排気ガス中の炭化水素などの有害物質が増えるという問題があり、燃料を目標空燃比より少なく噴射された気筒では、酸化窒素の割合が増えたり、トルクにムラが生じるといった問題がある。

【0009】マニフォールドから全ての気筒へ空気が流れ込む際の吸気効率の平均を吸気効率のマップとして保持しており、マニフォールドの圧力が一定なら全ての気筒に同じ量の燃料を噴射した方法にあっては、気筒毎の空燃比にばらつきが生じてしまう。

【0010】吸気マニフォールドに流れ込む空気量は正確に求めるが、マニフォールドに流れ込んだ空気が各気筒に分配される割合については考慮しない方法にあっては、全ての気筒に同じ割合で空気が分配されるものとして考えているので、空燃比の気筒毎のばらつきが生じてくる。

【0011】燃焼して排気過程を経て排気管に達した空気の空燃比を計測して、これを一定に保つために排気管の空燃比センサで燃料の割合が下がったのを観測して、始めて燃料の割合を増加させる方法では、内燃機関2回転分燃焼噴射量の制御が遅れることになる。

度、吸気マニフォールド圧力をもとにして吸気量の計算 【0012】本発明では、燃焼する以前に各気筒に吸入を行っていた。この方式では、内燃機関の運転状態によ された空気量を推定し、気筒毎への空気の分配のばらつ さて変化する吸気効率をマップから検索することで運転 50 きに対応して燃料を噴射し、気筒毎の空燃比のばらつき

(4)

を抑制して高精度な空燃比制御を応答性良く実現するこ とを目的とする。

[0013]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、気筒毎に備え た燃料を噴射するインジェクタを備え、クランク角に基 づき吸気行程にある気筒を識別し、気筒毎に備えられた 計算プログラムの中から吸気行程にある気筒に対応する 計算プログラムを呼び出し、気筒毎の吸気ばらつきを推 定し、かつ該推定した気筒毎の吸気量に対応して各気筒 のインジェクタへの燃料噴射量を演算する燃料噴射演算 10 処理装置とを備えるようにした。

【0014】本発明は具体的には次に掲げる装置を提供 する。

【0015】本発明は、多気筒を備え、各気筒に吸入さ れる空気の量と気筒に噴射される燃料の比を制御する内 燃機関の空燃比制御装置において、スロットルを通過す る空気量を計測する流入空気量計測器と、内燃機関の吸 気マニフォールド内の空気の密度を計測する流入空気密 度計測器と、内燃機関のクランク角を計測するクランク 角センサと、気筒毎に備えた燃料を噴射するインジェク タと、クランク角に基づき吸気行程にある気筒を識別 し、気筒毎に備えられた計算プログラムの中から吸気行 程にある気筒に対応する計算プログラムを呼び出し、ス ロットルを通過する空気量、吸気マニフォールド内の空 気の密度およびクランク角に基づいて気筒毎の吸気特性 を推定して推定値を求め、かつ該推定値に対応して各気 筒のインジェクタへの燃料噴射量を演算する燃料噴射演 算処理装置とを備えた内燃機関の空燃比制御装置を提供 する。

【0016】前記吸気特性は、気筒毎の吸気量または吸 30 気効率である。

【0017】本発明は、多気筒を備えた内燃機関の気筒 毎の流入吸気量推定方法において、スロットル通過空気 量Mthを計測し、マニフォールド内の気体の密度Pmお よび密度の増加量△Pmを求め、この増加量△Pmにマ ニフォールドの容積Md(スロットルと吸気弁とによっ て仕切られた領域の容積)を掛けることでマニフォール ド内の気体の増加量△Mmを計算し、クランク角を計測 してこれを微分してクランク角速度を計算し、次の式で 吸気効率aを

 $q = (Mth - \triangle Mm) / Md$

で計算し、次の式で各気筒への吸気量を

 $Mc = Pm \times (\omega / 4\pi) \times Vc \times q = Md \times q$

(ここで1/Cは気筒の容積)を計算して求める気筒毎 の流入吸気量推定方法を提供する。

【0018】気筒毎の流入吸気量推定によって気筒毎の 吸気量ばらつきを平準化し、気筒毎の空燃比のばらつき を制御する方法を提供する。

[0019]

効率推定に基づく空燃比制御) 本発明の構成を図1を用 いて説明する。

【0020】内燃機関の外部から取込まれた空気は、ス ロットルを通過し、マニフォールド9に取込まれる。ス ロットルの開き具合によって通過する空気の量を調節す ることで、内燃機関から発生するトルクを調節すること ができる。

【0021】スロットルを通過した空気は、マニフォー ルド9を充たし、マニフォールド9の分岐部を通過し て、気筒 5 内に取込まれる。マニフォールド 9 の分岐部 と気筒5の間には吸気弁7があり、これはクランク角度 に連動して動作し、該気筒5が吸気行程にあるときに開 き、マニフォールド9の空気は該気筒5に取込まれる。

【0022】こうして気筒5に取込まれる空気の量Mc を計測するために、スロットル通過空気量計測器2,マ ニフォールド9の集合部にはマニフォールド内の空気の 密度を計測する密度計測器1、ならびに、クランク角セ ンサ3が取付けられている。

【0023】燃料噴射演算処理装置100に備えられた 気筒判別手段 6 は、クランク角 θ に基づき、吸気行程に ある気筒を判別する。気筒5 (第1気筒) に流入した空 気量Mcを計算し、この空気量Mcに基づき該気筒5へ の燃料噴射量Fiを計算する計算手段601~60I

(但し、Iは気筒の数)は、気筒ごとに用意され、気筒 判別手段6により、吸気行程にあると判別された気筒に 対応するものが呼び出される。

【0024】呼び出された計算手段60iでは、該気筒 5の吸気効率ηi (iは1~Ιの値を取る気筒の番号) を推定し、推定された吸気効率ηiと、密度計測器1に より計測されたマニフォールドの密度ρm、クランク角 センサ3の出力を微分して得られるクランク回転速度ω から気筒5への吸入空気量Mcを計算する。

【0025】マニフォールド9から気筒5に空気が吸入 される際に、流れのロスがない理想的な場合を考えれ ば、気筒5に流れ込む空気の量Mdは、気筒5の容積を Vcとして、

[0026]

【数1】

$Md = \rho m \times (\omega / 4 \pi) \times Vc$

【0027】で与えられるが、実際には、マニフォール ド分岐部や気筒入口の形状、吸気弁7の開閉のタイミン グにより流れのロスが発生するので、ロスの結果気筒に 流れ込む割合(これが吸気効率ヵiである)を用いて、 実際に気筒5に流れ込む空気の量Mcは、

[0028]

【数2】

 $Mc = \rho m \times (\omega / 4 \pi) \times Vc \times \eta i = Md \times \eta i$

【0029】で計算される。吸気効率は気筒ごとにばら つきがあるので、気筒ごとに計算されることで空燃比の 【発明の実施の形態】 《発明実施の形態1:気筒別吸気 50 精密な制御が可能となる。吸気効率の計算の方法の一例

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は、後程、 [吸気効率の計算] にて説明する。

【0030】こうして該気筒5への吸入空気量Mcが計 算されたら、これと目標空燃比入から該気筒への燃料噴 射量Fiを、

[0031]

【数3】

 $Fi = Mc / \lambda$

【0032】より計算する。クランク角 θ から該気筒 5 の燃料噴射タイミングを判定し、噴射すべきタイミング になったら計算された噴射量Fiをインジェクタ4より 噴射する。

【0033】この動作手順をステップ図としてまとめた のが図2である。まず、スロットルを通過する空気量M thが計測され (ステップ201)、マニフォールド内の 気体の密度ρmが計測され(ステップ202)、クラン ク角 θ が計測される(ステップ203)。このクランク 角 θ に基づいて、第 i 気筒 5 が吸気行程であるかどうか が判別される (ステップ204)。第i気筒5が吸気行 程であるなら、第 i 計算手段 6 0 i が呼び出され(ステ ップ205)、第i気筒吸気効率推定手段61i~61 I、スロットル通過空気量Mth、マニフォールド内気体 密度 ρ m、クランク角 θ を微分して得られるクランク角 速度ωをもとに第i気筒5の吸気効率ηiが計算される (ステップ206)。この吸気効率 η i と、マニフォー ルド9内の気体密度ρmと、クランク角速度ωから、数 2に基づいて第 i 気筒 5への吸入空気量M c が計算され る62i~62I(ステップ207)。該気筒5への吸 入空気量Mcが計算されたら、これと目標空燃比入をも とに、数3により該気筒への燃料噴射量Fiを計算する 63i~63I (ステップ208)。クランク角 θ が該 30 気筒 5 に燃料を噴射する角度 θ i になったら(ステップ) 209, 210)、第iインジェクタ4は計算された量 の燃料を噴射する(ステップ211)。

*【0034】このように、気筒毎に計算手段601~6 0 I を設け、気筒毎の吸気効率を計算してこれに基づい て気筒への吸入空気量を計算し、気筒への燃料噴射量を 計算することで、気筒による吸気効率のばらつきに適応 して、空燃比の精密な制御が可能となる。

【0035】 [吸気効率の計算] 気筒ごとに吸気効率が 異なると、吸入行程開始の時点でマニフォールド9内の 密度ρmとクランク回転速度ωが同じであっても、マニ フォールド9から気筒5に流入する空気量Mcが異なる 10 ので、マニフォールド9内の空気の密度 p mの変化、ひ いては、スロットル上下流の密度差に依存するスロット ル通過空気量Mthが違ってくる。そこで、スロットルを 通過する空気量Mthと、マニフォールド9の密度cmか ら吸気効率を算出する64i。第i気筒5が吸気行程の とき、スロットルを通過する空気流量Mth、マニフォー ルド9内の空気量の増加量△Mmを用いると、図3より、 第i気筒5に流入する空気量Mciは、

[0036]

【数4】

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Mci = Mth - \triangle Mm

[0037]

【数5】

 $\Delta Mm = Vc \times \Delta \rho m$

【0038】によって計算される。これと数2より、第 i気筒の吸気効率ヵiは、

[0039]

【数6】

 $\eta i = (Mth - \Delta Mm) / Md$

【0040】で計算できる。この分母は、吸気効率が1 で理想的な場合の流入量なので、これを理想流入量Md と呼ぶことにすれば、

[0041]

【数7】

第i気筒の吸気効率=スロットル通過空気量-マニフォールド充填空気量 理想流入量

【0042】となる。

【0043】ところで、スロットル通過空気量Mthの検 出精度はあまりよくないことが知られている。吸気効率 η i は内燃機関の運転状態、特にマニフォールド9内の 気体密度 ρ mとクランク回転速度 ω に依存するが、その 40 変化はゆるやかなので、数 6 で求められた吸気効率 η i を平滑化する(65i)ことで、吸気効率推定の精度を 向上させることができる。平滑化した吸気効率 n i は吸 気効率メモリ66iに記憶する。

【0044】吸気効率ηiの計算手順を図4を用いて説 明する。

【0045】まず、スロットル通過空気量Mthを計測す る (ステップ401)。次に、密度計測手段1でマニフ ォールド9内の気体の密度 ρ mを求め、この増加量 Δ ρ mにマニフォールド9の容積 (スロットルと吸気弁7と 50

によって仕切られた領域の容積)をかけることでマニフ ォールド9内の気体の増加量△Mmを計算する(ステッ プ402)。

【0046】この後に、クランク角 *θ* を計測し、これを 微分してクランク角速度ωを計算し、これとマニフォー ルド9内の気体の密度 p mより数1で気筒iへの理想流 入量Mdを計算し(ステップ403)。これらの計算結 果をもとにして数6に基づいて吸気効率η i を計算する (ステップ404)。

【0047】前回該気筒5が吸気行程にあったときの吸 気効率ヵiを吸気効率メモリ66iから読み出してきて (ステップ405)、前回求めた吸気効率η i と今回の 吸気効率ηiの加重平均をとることで、吸気効率ηiを 平滑化する(ステップ406)。

【0048】このように吸気効率 n i をもとめること

で、気筒毎のばらつきに適応して、精度良く気筒毎の吸 気効率を求められる。

【0049】 [密度の計測] 気体の密度を計測するため の具体的なセンサとしては、圧力センサと温度センサを 組み合わせて用いることが一例として挙げられる。密度 の定義と気体の状態方程式より、

[0050]

【数8】

$$\rho = n / V = P / RT$$

【0051】であるから、気体の圧力Pを温度Tで割っ て、気体定数Rで単位を補正することで密度ρは求めら れる。本実施例のようにマニフォールド9の密度を計測 するには、図5に示すように、マニフォールド9の集合 部に圧力センサ11と温度センサ12を配置して、計算 手段60内で数8に従って計算すれば、マニフォールド 9内の気体の密度 ρmは求められる。

【0052】[スロットル通過空気量の計測1]スロッ トルを通過する空気量Mthを求めるための具体的なセン サの構成の一例を図6に示す。スロットルを通過する空 気量Mthは、スロットル上下流の圧力Pa, Pmと温度 20 Ta、Tm及びスロットル開度αによって決まる。その 求め方は、

[0053]

【数9】

$$M_t = C_t A_t (1 - \cos \alpha) \frac{P_a}{\sqrt{RT_a}} \sqrt{\frac{2k}{k-1}} \sqrt{(\frac{P_m}{P_a})^{\frac{2}{k}} - (\frac{P_m}{P_a})^{\frac{k+1}{k}}}$$

【0054】であることが、流体力学の本で紹介されて いる (例えば、松尾一泰著 "圧縮性流体力学"、p。6 4)。ここで13はスロットル開度センサ、14は圧力 センサおよび15は温度センサである。

【0055】従って、図6に示すような構成のセンサを

用いてスロットルを通過する空気量Mthを求める手順を 図7を用いて説明すると、スロットル上流に配された圧 カセンサ14で外気圧Paを計測し(ステップ70 1)、スロットル下流に配された圧力センサ11でマニ フォールド圧Pmを計測し(ステップ702)、スロッ トル上流に配された温度センサ15で外気温Taを計測 し (ステップ703)、スロットル下流に配された温度 センサ12でマニフォールド温度Tmを計測し(ステッ プ704)、スロットル開度センサ13でスロットル開 度αを計測し(ステップ705)、計算手段60内で数 9を用いてスルットル通過空気量Mthを求めれば良い (ステップ706)。

【0056】「スロットル通過空気量の計測2〕スロッ トル通過空気量Mthを計測する他の方法としては、熱線 式空気流量計を用いる方法がある。熱線式空気流量計に ついては、特開平9-166464 号等で述べられているが、 熱線の配された断面を気体が通過する際に熱線から奪わ れる熱量によって気体の流量を計測しようというもので 50 られた補正係数Ciと吸気効率マップ21から読込んで

ある。本発明の実施例では、図8に示すように、熱線式 空気流量計16をスロットルの上流に配置し、この計測 データを計算手段60で読込むことで、スロットル通過 空気量Mthを計測する。

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【0057】このような密度計測手段1とスロットル通 過空気量計測手段2を設け、気筒毎に計算手段601~ 60 I を設け、気筒毎の吸気効率を計算してこれに基づ いて気筒への吸入空気量Mcを計算し、気筒への燃料噴 射量を計算することで、気筒による吸気効率のばらつき 10 に適応して、空燃比の精密な制御が可能となる。

【0058】 〈発明実施の形態2:気筒毎ばらつき補正 係数を用いる空燃比制御〉吸気効率は、内燃機関の運転 状態によって緩やかに変化する。 [吸気効率の計算] で は、現在の計測データより得られた吸気効率を過去の吸 気効率と加重平均をとることで平滑化し、精度の向上を 図ったが、現在値と過去の値に対する荷重のかけ方によ っては、吸気効率の変化に追従できないことも考え得

【0059】同一種類の内燃機関であれば、個体による 吸気効率の関数の形状の違い、気筒による吸気効率の関 数の形状の違いは、それほどないと考えられる。第1気 筒の吸気効率、第2気筒の吸気効率と、全気筒の平均的 な吸気効率を示す共通吸気効率をマニフォールド内の気 体の密度の関数としてグラフ化すると、例えば図9

(a) のようになり、各気筒の吸気効率を共通吸気効率 で割った補正係数は、例えば図9(b)のように、1. 0 付近のなだらかな関数になるものと考えられる。そ こで、内燃機関の運転状態によってかわる動的な部分は 共通の吸気効率マップを事前に用意して、気筒毎、内燃 機関の個体毎によってかわるスケールパラメータの部分 を補正係数として推定し、共通の吸気効率マップと気筒 毎の補正係数を掛け合わせることで、内燃機関の運転状 態の変化による吸気効率の変化に追従し、かつ、気筒 毎、内燃機関個体毎の吸気効率のばらつきにも対応でき る吸気効率推定手段について述べる。

【0060】図10に構成を示す。図1と同じ構成には 同一番号を付してあり、説明を繰り返さない。図1に示 される空燃比制御装置と比べて、全気筒に共通する吸気 効率マップ21が新たに用意されていて、しかも、各気 筒に対応した吸気効率推定手段611~61 I が異なっ ている。

【0061】第i気筒5の吸気効率推定手段61iは、 スロットル通過空気量Mthとマニフォールド9の空気の 密度Mthとクランク角速度ωから補正係数Ciを推定す る補正係数計算手段67iと、前回該気筒5が吸気行程 にあったときの補正係数Ciを記憶しておき、あらたに 今回計測データから求められた補正係数Ciとの加重平 均をとった結果を記憶しておく補正係数メモリ69i と、この加重平均を計算する平滑化手段65iと、求め

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きた吸気効率η 0とから気筒毎の違いを補正された補正 吸気効率 n i を計算する吸気効率補正手段 6 8 i とから

【0062】図10の空燃比制御装置のうち、吸気効率 推定手段611~611以外の部分は図1のものと全く 同一なので、ここでは、吸気効率推定手段61iの動作 について説明する。

【0063】吸気効率ηiを、全ての気筒に共通で内燃 機関の運転状態により変化する成分η 0 と、気筒毎のば らつきによるスケールファクタの成分Ciの積ヵi=ヵ 0×Ciとして考えれば、数6より、

[0064]

【数10】

 $Ci = (Mth - \Delta Mm) / Md \times \eta i$

【0065】となり、数6の右辺を、吸気効率マップ2 1から読込んできた共通吸気効率η0で割ることで、運 転状態によって変化する成分が除去されて、気筒毎にほ ほ一定の値をとる補正係数Ciが得られる。

【0066】これを平滑化した上で、吸気効率マップ2 1から運転状態に応じて共通吸気効率η 0を読込んでき て掛けることで、気筒毎のばらつきが補正された吸気効 率niが得られる。

【0067】本吸気効率推定手段61iにおける、吸気 効率ηiの推定手順を、図11のステップ図を用いて説 明する。

【0068】最初にスロットル通過空気量Mthを計測す る (ステップ1101)。次に、密度計測手段1から計 測されるマニフォールド9内の気体の密度 p mからマニ フォールド9内の気体の増加量△Mmを計算する(ステ ップ1102)。

【0069】この後に、クランク角速度ωとマニフォー ルド9内の気体の密度 pmより数1で気筒iへの理想流 入量Mdを計算し(ステップ1103)、内燃機関の運転 . 状態に応じて吸気効率マップ21から共通吸気効率 n0 を読出す(ステップ1104)。これらの計算結果をもと にして数10に基づいて補正係数Ciを計算する(ステ ップ1105)。

【0070】前回該気筒が吸気行程にあったときの補正 係数Ciを補正係数メモリ21から読出してきて(ステ ップ1106)、前回求めた補正係数Ciと今回の補正 40 料噴射量マップ71iを検索することで、第i気筒への 係数Ciの加重平均をとることで、補正係数Ciを平滑 化する(ステップ1107)。

【0071】この補正係数Ciを共通吸気効率ヵ0に掛 けること吸気効率 η i が求められる (ステップ110

【0072】このように吸気効率ヵiを、内燃機関の運 転状態に依存して変化する共通吸気効率ヵ0と、気筒に 依存する補正係数Ciに分けて考え、共通吸気効率ヵ0 は事前にマップを用意しておき、補正係数Ciは運転時 に推定することで、気筒毎に異なる吸気効率を精度良

く、しかも内燃機関の運転状態の変化による吸気効率の 変化に素早く追従して求めることができる。

【0073】 《発明実施の形態3:気筒毎に燃料噴射量 マップを設ける空燃比制御》《発明実施の形態1》で は、内燃機関の運転を行いながら吸気効率の推定を行 い、この吸気効率に基づいて燃焼噴射量を計算したが、 センサデータと燃料噴射量の関係のマップを気筒毎に用 意し、このマップを検索することで気筒毎の燃料噴射量 を制御して、気筒毎空燃比を精密に制御するという空燃 比制御装置も考えられる。このような装置のメリット は、空燃比制御装置に搭載する計算手段が低い計算性能 のものでも高精度な気筒別空燃比制御が実現できるとい うことである。

【0074】この空燃比制御装置の構成を図12を用い て説明する。なお、マップの作成方法については後ほど [燃料噴射量マップの作成] にて述べる。

【0075】本装置の構成は、図1に示す空燃比制御装 置と比べて、各気筒に備えられた計算手段601~60 Iが異なる。この計算手段601~60Iは、計測デー タと各気筒毎の燃料噴射量の関係を示す燃料噴射量マッ プ711~71Iと、スロットル通過空気量Mth、マニ フォールド内気体密度ρm、クランク角速度ωをもとに 燃料噴射量マップ711~711から燃料噴射量を読出 してインジェクタ4に噴射量の指令を送る燃料噴射量計 算手段701~70Ⅰからなる。

【0076】このような計算手段601~601を各気 筒に備えた空燃比制御装置の動作手順について図13を 用いて説明する。

【0077】まず、スロットルを通過する空気量Mthの 30 計測 (ステップ1201)、マニフォールド内の気体の 密度 ρ mの計測(ステップ1202)、クランク角 θ の 計測(ステップ1203)が行われる。このクランク角 θに基づき第 i 気筒 5 が吸気行程であるかどうかが判別 され(ステップ1204)、第i気筒5が吸気行程であ るなら、第i計算手段60iが呼び出される(ステップ

【0078】第i計算手段が呼出されると、スロットル 通過空気量Mth、マニフォールド内気体密度 ρm、クラ ンク角速度ωをもとに、燃料噴射量計算手段70 i は燃 燃料噴射量Fiを求める(ステップ1206)。クラン ク角 θ が該気筒5に燃料を噴射する角度 θ iになったら (ステップ1207, 1208)、第iインジェクタは 計算された量Fiの燃料を噴射する(ステップ120

【0079】[燃料噴射量マップの作成]燃料噴射量マ ップ711~71 I の作成するための装置について図1 4を用いて説明する。

【0080】燃料噴射量マップ711~711を作成す 50 るために、内燃機関のスロットルの開度を制御すること

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でスロットル通過空気量Mthを制御するスロットル制御 装置1401と、クランクに取付けられて負荷を与えることでクランクの回転速度ωを調節する負荷発生装置1402と、スロットル通過空気量計測器2、マニフォールド圧計測器1、クランク角センサ3からのセンサデータをもとに燃料噴射量を計算し、これらセンサデータと 燃料噴射量の関係を燃料噴射量マップ711~711に

記録する燃料噴射量マップ作成装置1403を用いる。 【0081】燃料噴射量マップ作成装置1403の動作 手順について図14を用いて説明する。

【0082】まず、燃料噴射量マップ作成装置1403 は、スロットル開度の指令値をスロットル制御手段14 01に送り(ステップ1501)、クランクに与える負 荷を負荷発生手段1402に送る(ステップ150 2)。これによって、内燃機関の運転状態が設定され、 様々なスロットル流量Mth、マニフォールド密度ρm、 クランク角速度ωを実現することができる。こうして運 転状態を設定された内燃機関のスロットル通過空気量M th (ステップ1503)、マニフォールド密度ρm(ス テップ1504)、クランク角 θ (ステップ1505) を、燃料噴射マップ作成装置1403は読込む。燃料噴 射マップ作成装置1403は読込んだクランク角θに基 づいて、どの気筒が吸気行程にあるのか、判別を行う (ステップ1506)。この判別結果に基づいて、吸気行 程にある気筒 5 の吸気効率 n i の計算が燃料噴射マップ 作成装置内1403で行われる(ステップ1507)。 吸気効率 n i の計算方法は、前述の [吸気効率の計算] と同一である。吸気効率ηiの計算に引き続き、該気筒 5 に流入した空気量M c の計算 (ステップ1508)、 該気筒 5 に噴射する燃料の計算 Fi(ステップ 1509) を行う。この計算方法は、《発明の実施形態1》で述べ たものと同一である。計算された燃料噴射量Fiに基づ き、燃料噴射マップ作成装置1403は該気筒5のイン ジェクタ4に燃料噴射指令を送り、インジェクタ4は燃 料を噴射する(ステップ1510)。このときのスロッ トル通過空気量Mth、マニフォールド密度ρm、クラン ク角速度ω、燃料噴射量Fiのセットは、気筒毎に燃料 噴射量マップ作成装置内1403に保存される(ステッ プ1511)。十分な量の計測データと噴射量のセット が保存されたなら、これらのデータを補間して、スロッ トル通過空気量Mth、マニフォールド密度ρm、クラン ク角速度ωから燃料噴射量を検索するためのマップを気 筒毎に作成し、このマップを空燃比制御装置内の燃料噴 射量マップ711~711に魯込む(ステップ151 3)。十分な計測データと噴射量のセットが保存されて ないなら、ステップ1501に戻って、さらにデータ収

集を行う。

【0083】このように、《発明の実施形態1》での燃料噴射量の計算を、空燃比制御装置とは別に用意した燃料噴射量マップ作成装置1403で行い、その結果を空燃比制御装置内の燃料噴射量マップ711~711にひ込み、実際の運転の際にはこのマップを検索することで燃料噴射量を制御することで、空燃比制御装置内の計算手段601~601の計算負荷を低く抑えつつ、気筒毎の吸気効率のばらつきに対応した精密な空燃比制御が可能となる。

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[0084]

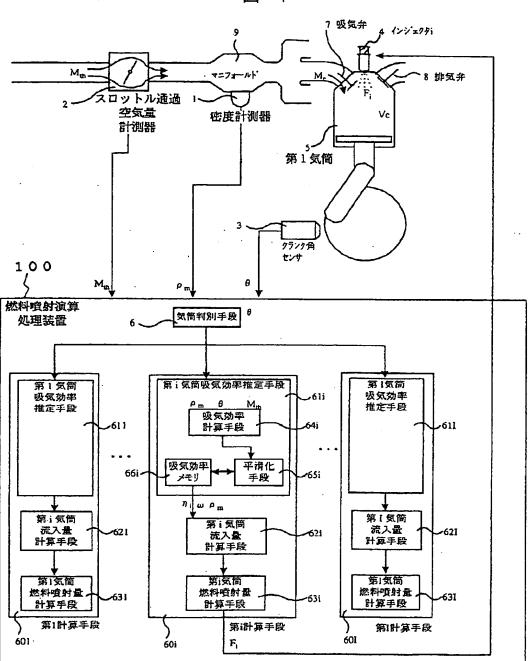
【発明の効果】エンジンや気筒毎に異なる吸気効率を推定しながら気筒への吸入空気量を計測し燃料噴射量を制御することで、気筒内の空燃比を精密に制御することが可能となる。これによって、内燃機関の燃費の改善、排気ガス中の有害物質の低減に寄与することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

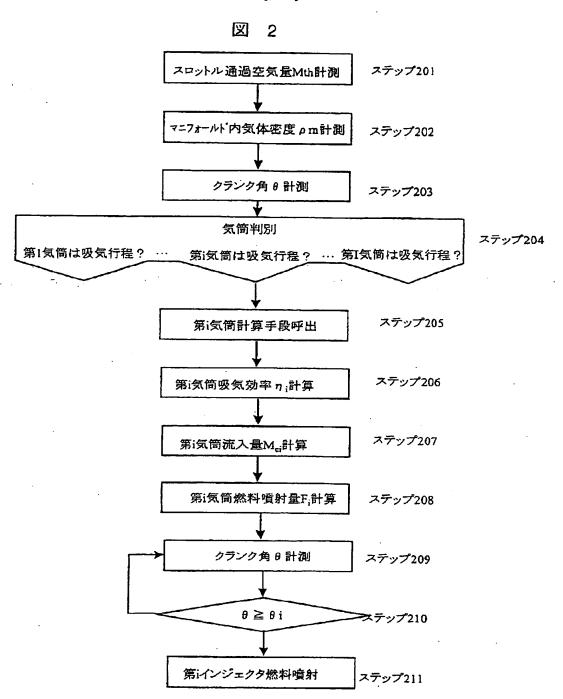
- 【図1】本発明の実施形態の構成の一例を示す図。
- 【図2】本発明の実施形態の動作手順の一例を示す図。
- 【図3】本発明の実施形態における空気量の増減の関係 を示す図。
- 【図4】本発明の実施形態の吸気効率の推定手順の一例 を示す図。
- 【図5】本発明の実施形態の密度計測のためのセンサ構成の一例を示す図。
- 【図6】本発明の実施形態のスロットル通過空気量の計 測のためのセンサ構成の一例を示す図。
- 【図7】本発明の実施形態のスロットル通過空気量の計算手順の一例を示す図。
- 【図8】本発明の実施形態のスロットル通過空気量の計 測のためのセンサ配置の他の一例を示す図。
- 【図9】気筒毎の吸気効率のばらつきと運転状態による 吸気効率の変化を示す図の一例を示す図。
- 【図10】本発明の共通の吸気効率マップを用いる実施 形態の一例を示す図。
- 【図11】本発明の共通の吸気効率マップを用いる実施 形態の動作手順の一例を示す図。
- 【図12】本発明の気筒別の吸気効率マップを事前に用意する実施形態の一例を示す図。
- 【図13】本発明の気筒別の吸気効率マップを事前に用 意する実施形態の動作手順の一例を示す図。
- 【図14】本発明の気筒別の吸気効率マップを事前に用意するための手段の一例を示す図。
- 【図15】本発明の気筒別の吸気効率マップを事前に用意する手順の一例を示す図。

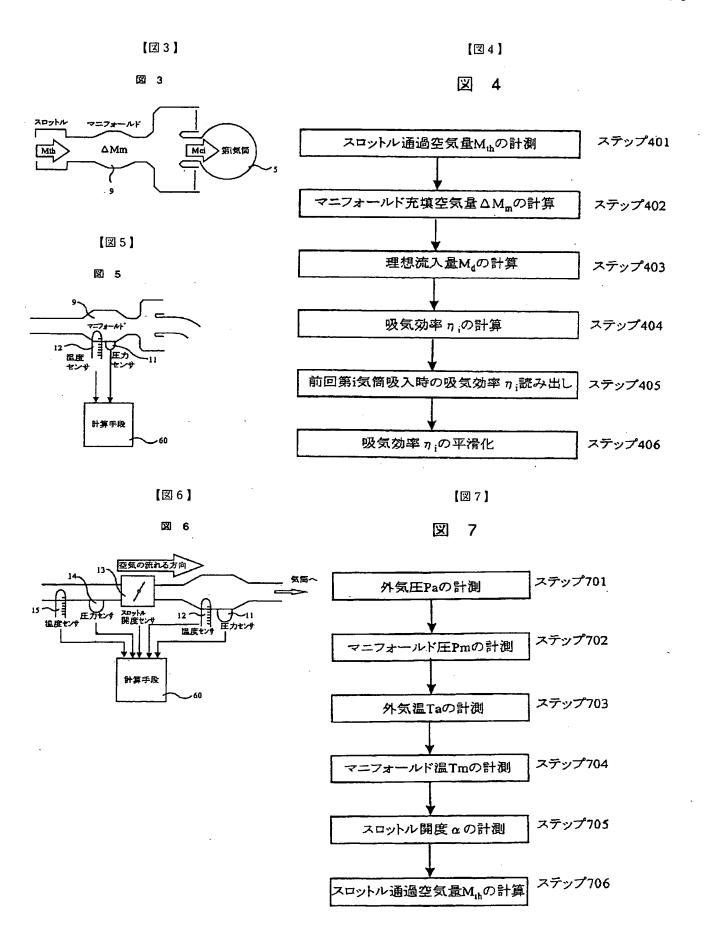
【図1】

図 1



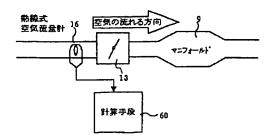
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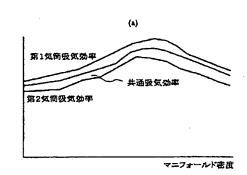


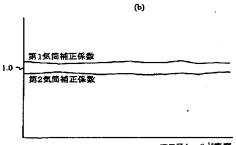
[図8]

⊠ 8



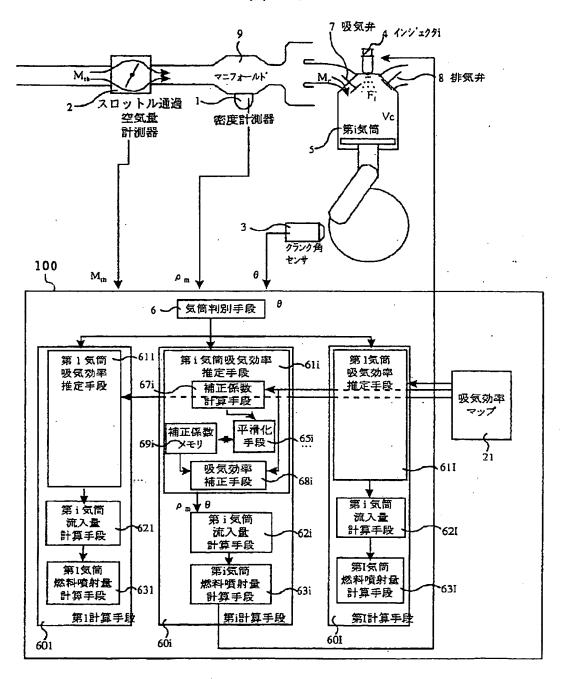
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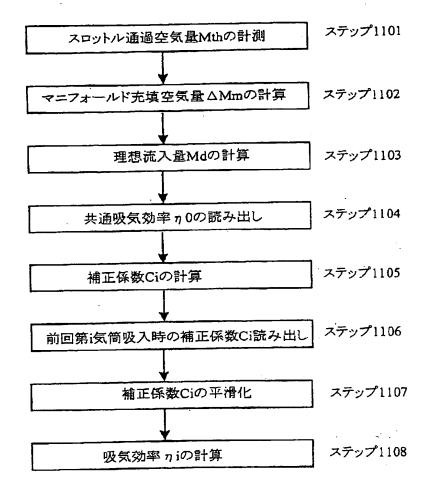
【図10】

図 10



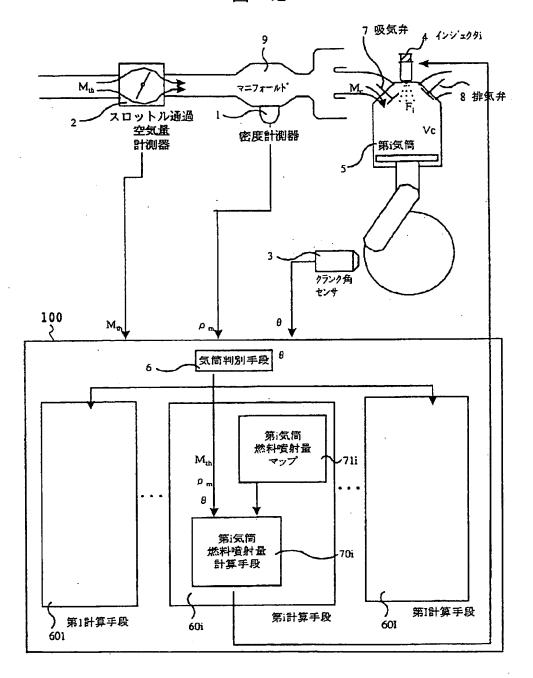
【図11】

図 11



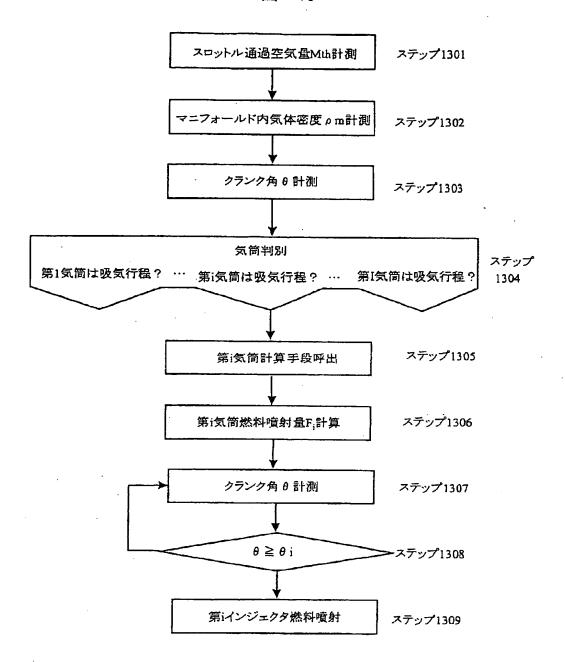
【図12】

図 12



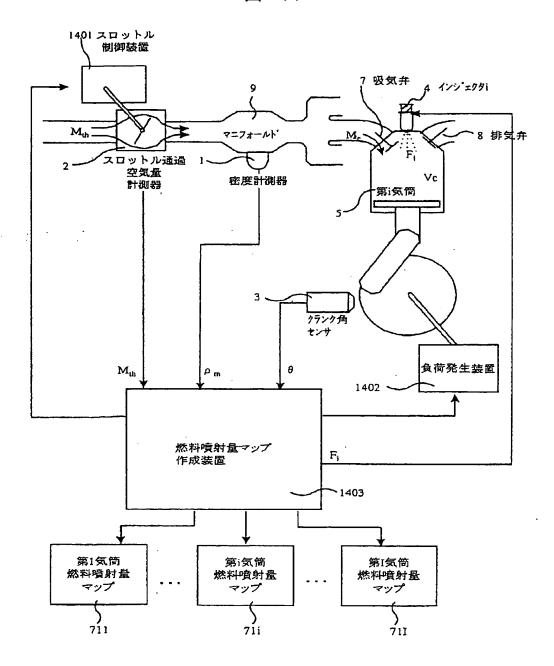
【図13】

図 13



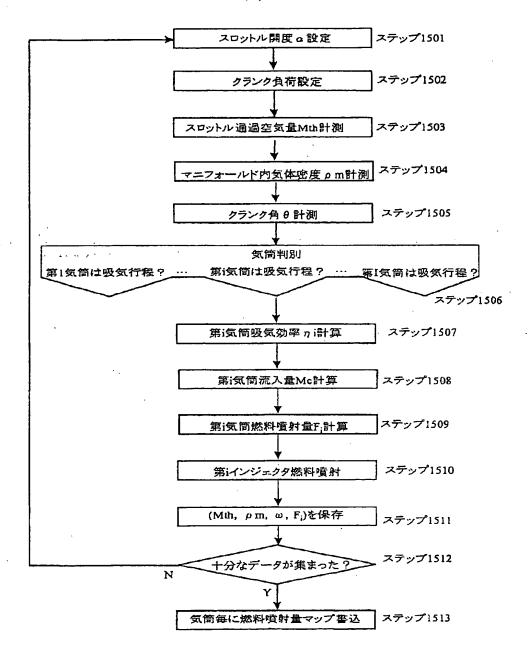
【図14】

図 14



【図15】

図 15



フロントページの続き

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